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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS	4	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN
NEWS	5	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS	6	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS	7	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS	8	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS	9	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS	10	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS	11	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS	12	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS	13	AUG 22	Indexing from 1927 to 1936 added to records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	14	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS	15	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS	16	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS	17	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS	18	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS	19	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS	20	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS	21	Jun 06	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
NEWS	22	Jun 06	PASCAL enhanced with additional data
NEWS	23	Jun 20	2003 edition of the FSTA Thesaurus is now available
NEWS	24	Jun 25	HSDB has been reloaded
NEWS	25	Jul 16	Data from 1960-1976 added to RDISCLOSURE
NEWS	26	Jul 21	Identification of STN records implemented
NEWS	27	Jul 21	Polymer class term count added to REGISTRY
NEWS	28	Jul 22	INPADOC: Basic index (/BI) enhanced; Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation available
NEWS	29	AUG 05	New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective August 1, 2003
NEWS	30	AUG 13	Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
NEWS	31	AUG 15	PATDPAFULL: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	32	AUG 15	PCTGEN: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	33	AUG 15	RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	34	AUG 15	TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	35	AUG 18	Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
NEWS	36	AUG 18	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
NEWS	37	AUG 18	FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation

NEWS 38 AUG 18 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

NEWS EXPRESS April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:43:15 ON 03 SEP 2003

=> file agricola biosis embase caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 15:43:26 ON 03 SEP 2003

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:43:26 ON 03 SEP 2003

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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 15:43:26 ON 03 SEP 2003

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:43:26 ON 03 SEP 2003

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=> s galactose(w)toxicity

L1 128 GALACTOSE(W) TOXICITY

=> duplicate remove l1

DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS'

KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE? Y/(N):n

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1

L2 82 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (46 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l2 and plant

L3 9 L2 AND PLANT

=> d l3 1-9

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 9 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) on STN

AN 1998:59202 AGRICOLA

DN IND21236609

T1 The role of UDP-glucose epimerase in carbohydrate metabolism of Arabidopsis.

AU Dormann, P.; Benning, C.
 AV DNAL (QK710.P68)
 SO The Plant journal : for cell and molecular biology, Mar 1998. Vol. 13, No. 5. p. 641-652
 Publisher: Oxford : Blackwell Sciences Ltd.
 ISSN: 0960-7412
 NTE Includes references
 CY England; United Kingdom
 DT Article
 FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
 LA English

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 AN 2000:113541 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200000113541
 TI Multiple copies of MRG19 suppress transcription of the GAL1 promoter in a GAL80-dependent manner in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.
 AU Kabir, M. A.; Khanday, F. A.; Mehta, D. V.; Bhat, P. J. (1)
 CS (1) Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, Biotechnology Center, Indian Institute of Technology, Powai Mumbai, 400 076 India
 SO Molecular and General Genetics, (Jan., 2000) Vol. 262, No. 6, pp. 1113-1122.
 ISSN: 0026-8925.
 DT Article
 LA English
 SL English

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 AN 1997:380459 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199799679662
 TI The substrate inhibition of UDP-D-galactose 4-epimerase as possible source of **galactose toxicity** for higher **plants**.
 AU Prosselkov, P. V. (1); Gross, W.; Igamberdiev, A. U. (1); Schnarrenberger, C.
 CS (1) Dep. Plant Physiol. Biochem., Biol. Fac., Voronezh State Univ., Voronezh Russia
 SO Plant Physiology (Rockville), (1997) Vol. 114, No. 3 SUPPL., pp. 35.
 Meeting Info.: PLANT BIOLOGY '97: 1997 Annual Meetings of the American Society of Plant Physiologists and the Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists, Japanese Society of Plant Physiologists and the Australian Society of Plant Physiologists Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada August 2-6, 1997
 ISSN: 0032-0889.
 DT Conference; Abstract
 LA English

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 AN 1987:193221 BIOSIS
 DN BA83:101345
 TI GALACTOSE INHIBITS THE CONVERSION OF 1 AMINOCYCLOPROPANE-1-CARBOXYLIC ACID TO ETHYLENE IN AGED TOBACCO LEAF DISCS.
 AU PHILOSOPH-HADAS S; AHARONI N
 CS DEP. FRUIT VEGETABLE STORAGE, AGRIC. RES. ORGANIZATION, VOLCANI CENT., BET DAGAN 50250, ISRAEL.
 SO PLANT PHYSIOL (BETHESDA), (1987) 83 (1), 8-11.
 CODEN: PLPHAY. ISSN: 0032-0889.
 FS BA; OLD
 LA English

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:133844 CAPLUS
 DN 132:178178
 TI Galactose utilization as a positive selection marker in the transformation of **plant** cells

IN Jorsboe, Morten; Brunstedt, Janne; Jorgensen, Kirsten
PA Danisco A/S, Den.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000009705	A2	20000224	WO 1999-IB1465	19990811
	WO 2000009705	A3	20000615		
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2339346	AA	20000224	CA 1999-2339346	19990811
	AU 9951893	A1	20000306	AU 1999-51893	19990811
	GB 2343183	A1	20000503	GB 1999-18988	19990811
	GB 2343183	B2	20010117		
	EP 1105500	A2	20010613	EP 1999-936927	19990811
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI	GB 1998-17465	A	19980811		
	WO 1999-IB1465	W	19990811		

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1981:544921 CAPLUS
DN 95:144921
TI The effect of galactose on the growth of Lemna
AU DeKock, P. C.; Cheshire, M. V.; Mundie, C. M.; Inkson, R. H. E.
CS Dep. Plant Physiol., Macaulay Inst. Soil Res., Craigiebuckler/Aberdeen, AB9 2QF, UK
SO New Phytologist (1979), 82(3), 679-85
CODEN: NEPHAV; ISSN: 0028-646X
DT Journal
LA English

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1965:404979 CAPLUS
DN 63:4979
OREF 63:931f-g
TI Some aspects of sugar nutrition of excised embryos of *Lupinus luteus* and *Brassica oleracea*
AU Hoffmanowa, A.
CS Univ. Poznan
SO Acta Soc. Botan. Polon. (1964), 33(1), 193-210
DT Journal
LA English

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1917:12025 CAPLUS
DN 11:12025
OREF 11:2483e-h
TI The toxicity of galactose and mannose for green **plants** and the antagonistic action of other sugars towards these
AU Knudson, L.
SO American Journal of Botany (1917), 4, 430-7
CODEN: AJBOAA; ISSN: 0002-9122
DT Journal

LA Unavailable

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1916:6237 CAPLUS
DN 10:6237
OREF 10:1209g h
TI Toxicity of galactose for certain higher **plants**
AU Knudson, L.
SO Ann. Missouri Bot. Gardens (1915), 2, 659-66
DT Journal
LA Unavailable

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

18.86

19.07

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:44:52 ON 03 SEP 2003
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Aug 22, 2003 (20030822/UP).

=> d l3 9 ab

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AB Working with a nutrient culture soln., galactose proved harmful to vetch
(Vicia villosa) and peas (Pisum sativum) but the other sugars, glucose,
lactose, raffinose, sucrose and maltose were beneficial when used in
concn. of 2%. Galactose was harmful when used in concn. of 1% and more;
below 1% it had no effect.

=> s l2 and bacteria

L2 CANNOT BE SEARCHED IN STNGUIDE

The L-number cannot be used because it does not contain a query.

Enter DISPLAY HISTORY to see the sequence of commands that created
this L-number.

=> file agricola biosis embase caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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22.26

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:47:21 ON 03 SEP 2003

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=> s l2 and bacteria
L4 1 L2 AND BACTERIA

=> d l4 1 ab

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National
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AB Uridine 5'-diphospho-glucose-4-epimerase (UDP-Glc epimerase) catalyses the
reversible epimerization of UDP-galactose and UDP-glucose. In contrast to
bacteria and yeast, expression of the UDP-Glc epimerase gene in
Arabidopsis was found not to be induced by galactose. To elucidate the
metabolic role of this enzyme, transgenic Arabidopsis plants expressing
the respective cDNA in sense or antisense orientation were constructed,
leading to a range of plant lines with different UDP-Glc epimerase
activities. No alterations in morphology were observed and the relative
amounts of different galactose-containing compounds were not affected if
the plants were raised on soil. However, on agar plates in the presence of
galactose, the growth of different lines was increasingly repressed with
decreasing enzyme activity, and an increase in the UDP-Gal content was
observed in parallel, whereas the UDP-Glc content was nearly constant. The
amount of galactose in the cell wall was increased in plants with low
UDP-Glc epimerase activity grown on galactose, whereas the cellulose
content in the leaves was not altered. Furthermore, starch determined at
different times of the day was highly abundant in plants with low UDP-Glc
epimerase activity in the presence of galactose. It is proposed that low
endogenous UDP-Glc epimerase activity is responsible for the
galactose toxicity of the wild-type. Possible mechanisms
by which the starch content might be modulated are discussed.

=> d l4 1

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National
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AN 1998:59202 AGRICOLA

DN IND21236609

TI The role of UDP-glucose epimerase in carbohydrate metabolism of
Arabidopsis.

AU Dormann, P.; Benning, C.

AV DNAL (QK710.P68)

SO The Plant journal : for cell and molecular biology, Mar 1998. Vol. 13, No.
5. p. 641-652

Publisher: Oxford : Blackwell Sciences Ltd.

ISSN: 0960-7412

NTE Includes references

CY England; United Kingdom

DT Article

FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO

LA English

=> s l1 and bacteria

L5 3 L1 AND BACTERIA

=> d l5 1-3 ab

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National

Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.

(2003) on STN

- AB Uridine 5'-diphospho-glucose-4-epimerase (UDP-Glc epimerase) catalyses the reversible epimerization of UDP-galactose and UDP-glucose. In contrast to **bacteria** and yeast, expression of the UDP-Glc epimerase gene in *Arabidopsis* was found not to be induced by galactose. To elucidate the metabolic role of this enzyme, transgenic *Arabidopsis* plants expressing the respective cDNA in sense or antisense orientation were constructed, leading to a range of plant lines with different UDP-Glc epimerase activities. No alterations in morphology were observed and the relative amounts of different galactose-containing compounds were not affected if the plants were raised on soil. However, on agar plates in the presence of galactose, the growth of different lines was increasingly repressed with decreasing enzyme activity, and an increase in the UDP-Gal content was observed in parallel, whereas the UDP-Glc content was nearly constant. The amount of galactose in the cell wall was increased in plants with low UDP-Glc epimerase activity grown on galactose, whereas the cellulose content in the leaves was not altered. Furthermore, starch determined at different times of the day was highly abundant in plants with low UDP-Glc epimerase activity in the presence of galactose. It is proposed that low endogenous UDP-Glc epimerase activity is responsible for the **galactose toxicity** of the wild-type. Possible mechanisms by which the starch content might be modulated are discussed.

- L5 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AB Uridine 5'-diphospho-glucose-4-epimerase (UDP-Glc epimerase) catalyses the reversible epimerization of UDP-galactose and UDP-glucose. In contrast to **bacteria** and yeast, expression of the UDP-Glc epimerase gene in *Arabidopsis* was found not to be induced by galactose. To elucidate the metabolic role of this enzyme, transgenic *Arabidopsis* plants expressing the respective cDNA in sense or antisense orientation were constructed, leading to a range of plant lines with different UDP-Glc epimerase activities. No alterations in morphology were observed and the relative amounts of different galactose-containing compounds were not affected if the plants were raised on soil. However, on agar plates in the presence of galactose, the growth of different lines was increasingly repressed with decreasing enzyme activity, and an increase in the UDP-Gal content was observed in parallel, whereas the UDP-Glc content was nearly constant. The amount of galactose in the cell wall was increased in plants with low UDP-Glc epimerase activity grown on galactose, whereas the cellulose content in the leaves was not altered. Furthermore, starch determined at different times of the day was highly abundant in plants with low UDP-Glc epimerase activity in the presence of galactose. It is proposed that low endogenous UDP-Glc epimerase activity is responsible for the **galactose toxicity** of the wild-type. Possible mechanisms by which the starch content might be modulated are discussed.

- L5 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AB Uridine 5'-diphospho-glucose-4-epimerase (UDP-Glc epimerase) catalyzes the reversible epimerization of UDP-galactose and UDP-glucose. In contrast to **bacteria** and yeast, expression of the UDP-Glc epimerase gene in *Arabidopsis* was found not to be induced by galactose. To elucidate the metabolic role of this enzyme, transgenic *Arabidopsis* plants expressing the resp. cDNA in sense or antisense orientation were constructed, leading to a range of plant lines with different UDP-Glc epimerase activities. No alterations in morphol. were obsd. and the relative amts. of different galactose-contg. compds. were not affected if the plants were raised on soil. However, on agar plates in the presence of galactose, the growth of different lines was increasingly repressed with decreasing enzyme activity, and an increase in the UDP Gal content was obsd. in parallel, whereas the UDP-Glc content was nearly const. The amt. of galactose in the cell wall was increased in plants with low UDP-Glc epimerase activity grown on galactose, whereas the cellulose content in the leaves was not

altered. Furthermore, starch detd. at different times of the day was highly abundant in plants with low UDP-Glc epimerase activity in the presence of galactose. It is proposed that low endogenous UDP-Glc epimerase activity is responsible for the **galactose toxicity** of the wild-type. Possible mechanisms by which the starch content might be modulated are discussed.

=> d 12 1-31

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 1
 AN 2003:276389 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200300276389
 TI GALT deficiency causes UDP-hexose deficit in human galactosemic cells.
 AU Lai, K. (1); Langley, S. D.; Khwaja, F. W.; Schmitt, E. W.; Elsas, L. J.
 CS (1) Department of Pediatrics, University of Miami School of Medicine,
 D-820, P.O. Box 016820, Miami, FL, 33101, USA: klai@med.miami.edu USA
 SO Glycobiology, (April 2003, 2003) Vol. 13, No. 4, pp. 285-294. print.
 ISSN: 0959-6658.
 DT Article
 LA English

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 2
 AN 2001:231767 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200100231767
 TI Galactose metabolism in mice with galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase
 deficiency: Sucklings and 7-week-old animals fed a high-galactose diet.
 AU Ning, Cong; Reynolds, Robert; Chen, Jie; Yager, Claire; Berry, Gerard T.;
 Leslie, Nancy; Segal, Stanton (1)
 CS (1) Research Metabolism, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, 3516 Civic
 Center Boulevard, 402 Abramson Pediatric Research Building, Philadelphia,
 PA, 19104-4318: segal@email.chop.edu USA
 SO Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, (April, 2001) Vol. 72, No. 4, pp.
 306-315. print.
 ISSN: 1096-7192.
 DT Article
 LA English
 SL English

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 82 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:133844 CAPLUS
 DN 132:178178
 TI Galactose utilization as a positive selection marker in the transformation
 of plant cells
 IN Jorsboe, Morten; Brunstedt, Janne; Jorgensen, Kirsten
 PA Danisco A/S, Den.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000009705	A2	20000224	WO 1999-IB1465	19990811
	WO 2000009705	A3	20000615		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,
 CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL,
 IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD,
 MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK,
 SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, IM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,

ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
 CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2339346	AA	20000224	CA 1999-2339346	19990811
AU 9951893	A1	20000306	AU 1999-51893	19990811
GB 2343183	A1	20000503	GB 1999-18988	19990811
GB 2343183	B2	20010117		
EP 1105500	A2	20010613	EP 1999-936927	19990811

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRA1 GB 1998-17465 A 19980811
 WO 1999-1B1465 W 19990811

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 3

AN 2000:113541 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200000113541
 TI Multiple copies of MRG19 suppress transcription of the GAL1 promoter in a
 GAL80-dependent manner in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.
 AU Kabir, M. A.; Khanday, F. A.; Mehta, D. V.; Bhat, P. J. (1)
 CS (1) Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, Biotechnology Center, Indian
 Institute of Technology, Powai Mumbai, 400 076 India
 SO Molecular and General Genetics, (Jan., 2000) Vol. 262, No. 6, pp.
 1113-1122.
 ISSN: 0026-8925.

DT Article
 LA English
 SL English

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 4

AN 2001:54757 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200100054757
 TI Studies of the V94M-substituted human UDPgalactose-4-epimerase enzyme
 associated with generalized epimerase-deficiency galactosaemia.
 AU Wohlers, T. M.; Fridovich-Keil, J. L. (1)
 CS (1) Department of Genetics, Emory University School of Medicine, 1462
 Clifton Rd, NE, Atlanta, GA, 30322: jfridov@emory.edu USA
 SO Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease, (November, 2000) Vol. 23, No. 7,
 pp. 713-729. print.
 ISSN: 0141-8955.

DT Article
 LA English
 SL English

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 82 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National
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 (2003) on STN DUPLICATE 5

AN 2000:71803 AGRICOLA
 DN IND22072400
 TI Expression of human inositol monophosphatase suppresses **galactose**
toxicity in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: possible implications in
 galactosemia.

AU Mehta, D.V.; Kabir, A.; Bhat, P.J.
 AV DNAL (381 B522)
 SO Biochimica et biophysica acta = International journal of biochemistry and
 biophysics, Aug 30, 1999. Vol. 1454, No. 3. p. 217-226
 Publisher: Amsterdam : Elsevier Science B.V.
 CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002

NTE Includes references
 CY Netherlands
 DT Article
 FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
 LA English

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 6
 AN 1999:31431 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199900031431
 TI Elevation of erythrocyte redox potential linked to galactonate
 biosynthesis: Elimination by tolrestat.
 AU Berry, G. T. (1); Wehrli, S.; Reynolds, R.; Palmieri, M.; Frangos, M.;
 Williamson, J. R.; Segal, S.
 CS (1) Div. Biochem. Dev. Mol. Dis., Children's Hosp. Philadelphia, 34th
 Street and Civic Center Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA
 SO Metabolism Clinical and Experimental, (Nov., 1998) Vol. 47, No. 11, pp.
 1423-1428.
 ISSN: 0026-0495.
 DT Article
 LA English

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 of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
 (2003) on STN DUPLICATE 7
 AN 1998:59202 AGRICOLA
 DN IND21236609
 TI The role of UDP-glucose epimerase in carbohydrate metabolism of
 Arabidopsis.
 AU Dormann, P.; Benning, C.
 AV DNAL (QK710.P68)
 SO The Plant journal : for cell and molecular biology, Mar 1998. Vol. 13, No.
 5. p. 641-652
 Publisher: Oxford : Blackwell Sciences Ltd.
 ISSN: 0960-7412
 NTE Includes references
 CY England; United Kingdom
 DT Article
 FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
 LA English

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 AN 1997:380459 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199799679662
 TI The substrate inhibition of UDP-D-galactose 4-epimerase as possible source
 of **galactose toxicity** for higher plants.
 AU Prosselkov, P. V. (1); Gross, W.; Igamberdiev, A. U. (1); Schnarrenberger,
 C.
 CS (1) Dep. Plant Physiol. Biochem., Biol. Fac., Voronezh State Univ.,
 Voronezh Russia
 SO Plant Physiology (Rockville), (1997) Vol. 114, No. 3 SUPPL., pp. 35.
 Meeting Info.: PLANT BIOLOGY '97: 1997 Annual Meetings of the American
 Society of Plant Physiologists and the Canadian Society of Plant
 Physiologists, Japanese Society of Plant Physiologists and the Australian
 Society of Plant Physiologists Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada August
 2-6, 1997
 ISSN: 0032-0889.
 DT Conference; Abstract
 LA English

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 AN 1996:526374 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199699248730
 TI NADH-coenzyme Q reductase (complex I) deficiency: Heterogeneity in
 phenotype and biochemical findings.
 AU Pitkanen, S.; Feigenbaum, A.; Laframboise, R.; Robinson, B. H. (1)
 CS (1) Res. Inst., Hosp. Sick Children, 555 University Ave., Toronto, ON M5G
 1X8 Canada

SO Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease, (1996) Vol. 19, No. 5, pp. 675-686.
ISSN: 0141 8955.

DT Article

LA English

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 8

AN 1994:451425 BIOSIS

DN PREV199497464425

TI Metabolic effects of galactose on human HepG2 hepatoblastoma cells.

AU Davit-Spraul, A. (1); Pourci, M. L.; Soni, T.; Lemonnier, A.

CS (1) Lab. Central Biochim., Hop. Bicetre, 78 rue du General Leclerc, 94275
Le Kremlin Bicetre France

SO Metabolism Clinical and Experimental, (1994) Vol. 43, No. 8, pp. 945-952.
ISSN: 0026-0495.

DT Article

LA English

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 9

AN 1994:160868 BIOSIS

DN PREV199497173868

TI The effect of glucose and **galactose toxicity** on
myo-inositol transport and metabolism in human skin fibroblasts in
culture.

AU Berry, Gerard T. (1); Prantner, J. E.; States, B.; Yandrasitz, J. R.

CS (1) Div. Biochem. Dev. and Mol. Dis., Children's Hosp. of Philadelphia,
34th St. and Civic Center Blvd., Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA

SO Pediatric Research, (1994) Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 141-147.
ISSN: 0031-3998.

DT Article

LA English

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 82 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1994:261268 CAPLUS

DN 120:261268

TI Aldose reductase inhibitors and **galactose toxicity** in
neonatal and maternal rat lenses

AU Unakar, Nalin J.; Tsui, Jane; Anthony, Peggy; Johnson, Margaret

CS Dep. Biol. Sci., Oakland Univ., Rochester, MI, USA

SO Journal of Ocular Pharmacology (1993), 9(4), 355-63
CODEN: JOPHER; ISSN: 8756-3320

DT Journal

LA English

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 10

AN 1994:84835 BIOSIS

DN PREV199497097835

TI Aldose reductase inhibitors and **galactose toxicity** in
neonatal and maternal rat lenses.

AU Unakar, Nalin J. (1); Tsui, Jane; Anthony, Peggy; Johnson, Margaret

CS (1) Dep. Biol. Sci., Oakland Univ., Rochester, MI 48309-4401 USA

SO Journal of Ocular Pharmacology, (1993) Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 341-353.
ISSN: 8756-3320.

DT Article

LA English

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 82 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1991:600642 CAPLUS

DN 115:200642

TI Dose dependent alterations in nerve polyols and sodium, potassium ATPase
activity in galactose intoxication

AU Mizisin, Andrew P.; Calcutt, Nigel A.
 CS Sch. Med., Univ. California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093, USA
 SO Metabolism, Clinical and Experimental (1991), 40(11), 1207-12
 CODEN: METAAJ; ISSN: 0026-0495
 DT Journal
 LA English

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 11
 AN 1992:76675 BIOSIS
 DN BA93:45130
 TI METABOLIC ANALYSIS OF **GALACTOSE TOXICITY** IN
 ESCHERICHIA-COLI WITH 2 DEOXYGALACTOSE AS THE PROBE.
 AU RAUT N; BHADURI A
 CS MASSACHUSETTS INST. TECHNOL., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
 SO INDIAN J BIOCHEM BIOPHYS, (1991) 28 (5-6), 541-545.
 CODEN: IJBBBQ. ISSN: 0301-1208.
 FS BA; OLD
 LA English

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 82 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
 AN 91145933 EMBASE
 DN 1991145933
 TI Prefeeding of aldose reductase inhibitor (ARI) and **galactose toxicity** in rat lens.
 AU Unakar N.J.; Tsui J.; Fairless K.; Johnson M.
 CS Department of Biological Sciences, Oakland University, Rochester, MI
 48309-4401, United States
 SO Clinical Chemistry and Enzymology Communications, (1991) 3/6 (383-390).
 ISSN: 0892-2187 CODEN: CCECEY
 CY United Kingdom
 DT Journal; Article
 FS 012 Ophthalmology
 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 052 Toxicology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LA English
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L2 ANSWER 18 OF 82 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1991:529423 CAPLUS
 DN 115:129423
 TI Cellular pathology of the nerve microenvironment in galactose intoxication
 AU Forcier, Nancy J.; Mizisin, Andrew P.; Rimmer, Mary A.; Powell, Henry C.
 CS Dep. Pathol. (Neuropathol.), Univ. California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA,
 92093, USA
 SO Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology (1991), 50(3), 235-55
 CODEN: JNENAD; ISSN: 0022 3069
 DT Journal
 LA English

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 DUPLICATE 12
 AN 1991:479962 BIOSIS
 DN BA92:113722
 TI MODULATION OF RAT TISSUE GALACTOSE-1 PHOSPHATE URIDYLTRANSFERASE BY
 URIDINE AND UTP.
 AU ROGERS S; SEGAL S
 CS DIVISION BIOCHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MOLECULAR DISEASES, CHILDREN'S HOSP.
 PHILADELPHIA, 34TH STREET AND CIVIC CENTER BLVD., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19104.
 SO PEDIATR RES, (1991) 30 (3), 222-226.
 CODEN: PEREBL. ISSN: 0031 3998.
 FS BA; OLD
 LA English

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1989:424763 BIOSIS
DN BA88:83021
TI EFFECT OF URIDINE ON HEPATIC GALACTOSE-1-PHOSPHATE URIDYLTRANSFERASE.
AU ROGERS S; BOVEE B W; SEGAL S
CS DIV. BIOCHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT, MOLECULAR DISEASES, CHILDREN'S HOSP.
PHILADELPHIA, 34TH STREET CIVIC CENT. BOULEVARD, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19104.
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CODEN: ENZYBT. ISSN: 0013-9432.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 82 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1988:585129 CAPLUS
DN 109:185129
TI Dose-dependence of endoneurial fluid sodium and chloride accumulation in
galactose intoxication
AU Mizisin, Andrew P.; Myers, Robert R.; Heckman, Heidi M.; Powell, Henry C.
CS Sch. Med., Univ. California, San Diego, CA, 92093, USA
SO Journal of the Neurological Sciences (1988), 86(2-3), 113-24
CODEN: JNSCAG; ISSN: 0022-510X
DT Journal
LA English

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1987:309726 BIOSIS
DN BR33:31399
TI AN ANIMAL MODEL OF GALACTOSEMIA.
AU SHIH L-Y; CHEN T-H; DESPOSITO F
CS DIV. GENETICS, DEP. PEDIATRICS, UMDNJ-NEW JERSEY MED. SCH., NEWARK, N.J.
SO JOINT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PEDIATRIC SOCIETY AND THE SOCIETY FOR
PEDIATRIC RESEARCH, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, USA, APRIL 27-30, 1987. PEDIATR
RES. (1987) 21 (4 PART 2), 347A.
CODEN: PEREBL. ISSN: 0031-3998.
DT Conference
FS BR; OLD
LA English

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1987:193221 BIOSIS
DN BA83:101345
TI GALACTOSE INHIBITS THE CONVERSION OF 1 AMINOCYCLOPROPANE-1-CARBOXYLIC ACID
TO ETHYLENE IN AGED TOBACCO LEAF DISCS.
AU PHILOSOPH-HADAS S; AHARONI N
CS DEP. FRUIT VEGETABLE STORAGE, AGRIC. RES. ORGANIZATION, VOLCANI CENT., BET
DAGAN 50250, ISRAEL.
SO PLANT PHYSIOL (BETHESDA), (1987) 83 (1), 8-11.
CODEN: PLPHAY. ISSN: 0032-0889.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 82 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1985:611860 CAPLUS
DN 103:211860
TI Ancillary pathways of energy metabolism in mammalian brain: the pentose
phosphate pathway and galactose metabolism
AU Cummins, C. J.; Loreck, David J.; McCandless, David W.
CS Natl. Inst. Neurol. Commun. Disord. Stroke, Natl. Inst. Health, Bethesda,
MD, USA
SO Dev. Neurochem. (1985), 160-79. Editor(s): Wiggins, Richard Calvin;
McCandless, David W.; Enna, S. J. Publisher: Univ. Tex. Press, Austin,
Tex.
CODEN: 54PHAJ

DT Conference; General Review
LA English

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1986:204399 BIOSIS
DN BA81:95699
TI BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF GALACTOSE INDUCED BACTERIOSTASIS IN GAL-T MUTANTS
OF ESCHERICHIA-COLI K-12.
AU RAUT N; BHADURI A
CS DIV. BIOCHEM., DEP. PHARM., JADAVPUR UNIV., CALCUTTA 700 032, INDIA.
SO J BIOSCI (BANGALORE), (1985 (RECD 1986)) 9 (1-2), 71-82.
CODEN: JOBSDN. ISSN: 0250 4774.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 13
AN 1983:170594 BIOSIS
DN BA75:20594
TI PARENTERAL GALACTOSE THERAPY IN THE GLUCOSE INTOLERANT PREMATURE INFANT.
AU SPARKS J W; AVERY G B; FLETCHER A B; SIMMONS M A; GLINSMANN W H
CS DIV. PERINATAL MED., UNIV. COLORADO HEALTH SCI. CENT., CONTAINER B-199,
4200 E. NINTH AVE., DENVER, CO 80262.
SO J PEDIATR, (1982) 100 (2), 255-259.
CODEN: JOPDAB. ISSN: 0022-3476.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 14
AN 1982:292867 BIOSIS
DN BA74:65347
TI THE EFFECT OF PHENTOLAMINE ON SYNAPTOSOMAL PHOSPHATIDYL INOSITOL IN
EXPERIMENTAL **GALACTOSE TOXICITY**.
AU BERRY G; YANDRASITZ J R; SEGAL S
CS DIV. BIOCHEM. DEVELOPMENT, MOLECULAR DISEASES, CHILDRENS HOSP., PHILA.,
PHILA., PA. 19104.
SO NEUROCHEM RES, (1982) 7 (1), 49-54.
CODEN: NEREDZ. ISSN: 0364-3190.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 82 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AN 81164978 EMBASE
DN 1981164978
TI Abnormal neurotransmitter stimulated phosphatidylinositol metabolism in
experimental **galactose toxicity**.
AU Berry G.; Yandrasitz J.; Segal S.
CS Dept. Ped., Child. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., United States
SO Pediatric Research, (1981) 15/4 II (1099).
CODEN: PEREBL
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
LA English

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 15
AN 1982:173847 BIOSIS
DN BA73:33831
TI EXPERIMENTAL **GALACTOSE TOXICITY** EFFECTS ON
SYNAPTOSOMAL PHOSPHATIDYL INOSITOL METABOLISM.
AU BERRY G; YANDRASITZ J R; SEGAL S
CS CHILDREN'S HOSP. OF PHILADELPHIA, 34TH AND CIVIC CENTER BOULEVARD,

SO PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19104.
J NEUROCHEM, (1981) 37 (4), 888-891.
CODEN: JONRA9. ISSN: 0022-3042.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 16
AN 1982:174960 BIOSIS
DN BA73:34944
TI ATPASE ACTIVITY IN GAL MUTANTS OF ASPERGILLUS-NIDULANS.
AU MALATHI S; SHANMUGASUNDARAM E R B
CS C/O DR. M.W. PARIZA, DEP. FOOD MICROBIOL. AND TOXICOL., FOOD RES. INST.,
UNIV. WISCONSIN, MADISON, WIS. 53705, USA.
SO INDIAN J EXP BIOL, (1981) 19 (9), 878-879.
CODEN: IJEBA6. ISSN: 0019-5189.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1981:107854 BIOSIS
DN BR21:42850
TI ABNORMAL NEURO TRANSMITTER STIMULATED PHOSPHATIDYL INOSITOL METABOLISM IN
EXPERIMENTAL **GALACTOSE TOXICITY**.
AU BERRY G; YANDRASITZ J; SEGAL S
CS CHILDREN'S HOSP. PHILA., DEP. PEDS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SO ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PEDIATRIC SOCIETY AND THE SOCIETY FOR
PEDIATRIC RESEARCH, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., USA, APRIL 28-MAY 1, 1981.
PEDIATR RES. (1981) 15 (4 PART 2), 626.
CODEN: PEREBL. ISSN: 0031-3998.
DT Conference
FS BR; OLD
LA English

=> s galactose selection and mammal
L6 0 GALACTOSE SELECTION AND MAMMAL

=> s galactose(w)selection and mammalian
L7 0 GALACTOSE(W) SELECTION AND MAMMALIAN

=> s galactose(w)selection
L8 10 GALACTOSE(W) SELECTION

=> d l8 1-10

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2003:281345 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300281345
TI A selection system for transgenic plants based on galactose as selective
agent and a UDP-glucose:galactose-1-phosphate uridyltransferase gene as
selective gene.
AU Joersbo, Morten (1); Jorgensen, Kirsten; Brunstedt, Janne
CS (1) Danisco Seed, Højbygardvej 31, Holeby, DK-4960, Denmark:
shmja@danisco.com Denmark
SO Molecular Breeding, (May 2003, 2003) Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 315-323. print.
ISSN: 1380-3743.
DT Article
LA English

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1999:431820 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900431820
TI Cloning, sequencing, expression and allelic sequence diversity of ERG3

(C-5 sterol desaturase gene) in *Candida albicans*.

AU Miyazaki, Yoshitsugu; Geber, Antonia; Miyazaki, Haruko; Falconer, Derek; Parkinson, Tanya; Hitchcock, Christopher; Grimberg, Brian; Nyswaner, Katherine; Bennett, John E. (1)

CS (1) Clinical Mycology Section, Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, NIH, 10 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD, 20892 USA

SO Gene (Amsterdam), (Aug. 5, 1999) Vol. 236, No. 1, pp. 43-51. ISSN: 0378-1119.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

AN 1986:142294 BIOSIS

DN BA81:52710

TI A COORDINATE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GALK AND THE TK-1 GENES OF THE CHINESE HAMSTER.

AU WAGNER R P; COX S H; SCHOEN R C

CS LIFE SCI. DIV., LS-3 GENETICS GROUP, MS M886, LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LAB., LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO 87545.

SO BIOCHEM GENET, (1985) 23 (9-10), 677-704. CODEN: BIGEBA. ISSN: 0006-2928.

FS BA; OLD

LA English

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN

AN 199259550 EMBASE

TI Cloning, sequencing, expression and allelic sequence diversity of ERG3 (C-5 sterol desaturase gene) in *Candida albicans*.

AU Miyazaki Y.; Geber A.; Miyazaki H.; Falconer D.; Parkinson T.; Hitchcock C.; Grimberg B.; Nyswaner K.; Bennett J.E.

CS J.E. Bennett, Laboratory Clinical Investigation, National Inst. Allergy/Infect. Dis., NIH, 10 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, United States. jlb46y@nih.gov

SO Gene, (1999) 236/1 (43-51). Refs: 32 ISSN: 0378-1119 CODEN: GENED6

PUI S 0378-1119(99)00263-2

CY Netherlands

DT Journal; Article

FS 004 Microbiology

LA English

SL English

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN

AN 89171633 EMBASE

DN 1989171633

TI A novel genetic system to detect protein-protein interactions.

AU Fields S.; Song O.-K.

CS Department of Microbiology, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794, United States

SO Nature, (1989) 340/6230 (245-246). ISSN: 0028-0836 CODEN: NATUAS

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal

FS 004 Microbiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry

LA English

SL English

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN

AN 86064548 EMBASE

DN 1986064548

TI A coordinate relationship between the GALK and the TK1 genes of the Chinese hamster.
 AU Wagner R.P.; Cox S.H.; Schoen R.C.
 CS Life Sciences Division, LS-3, Genetics Group, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM 87545, United States
 SO Biochemical Genetics, (1985) 23/9-10 (677-703).
 CODEN: BIGEBA
 CY United States
 DT Journal
 FS 022 Human Genetics
 LA English

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:316379 CAPLUS
 TI A selection system for transgenic plants based on galactose as selective agent and a UDP-glucose:galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase gene as selective gene
 AU Joersbo, Morten; Jorgensen, Kirsten; Brunstedt, Janne
 CS Danisco Seed, Holeby, DK-4960, Den.
 SO Molecular Breeding (2003), 11(4), 315-323
 CODEN: MOBRFL; ISSN: 1380-3743
 PB Kluwer Academic Publishers
 DT Journal
 LA English
 RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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L8 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:675778 CAPLUS
 DN 137:213253
 TI Selection by mirror image display
 IN Wong, Chi-Huey
 PA The Scripps Research Institute, USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002067860	A2	20020906	WO 2002-US5193	20020222
WO 2002067860	A3	20030220		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI US 2001-271377P	P	20010222		

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:567893 CAPLUS
 DN 131:282268
 TI Cloning, sequencing, expression and allelic sequence diversity of ERG3 (C-5 sterol desaturase gene) in Candida albicans
 AU Miyazaki, Yoshitsugu; Geber, Antonia; Miyazaki, Haruko; Falconer, Derek; Parkinson, Tanya; Hitchcock, Christopher; Grimberg, Brian; Nyswaner, Katherine; Bennett, John E.
 CS Clinical Mycology Section, Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, NIH, Bethesda, MD, 20892,

USA
SO Gene (1999), 236(1), 43-51
CODEN: GENED6; ISSN: 0378-1119
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1989:530221 CAPLUS
DN 111:130221
TI A novel genetic system to detect protein-protein interactions
AU Fields, Stanley; Song, Ok Kyu
CS Dep. Microbiol., State Univ. New York, Stony Brook, NY, 11794, USA
SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1989), 340(6230), 245-6
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DT Journal
LA English

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L8 ANSWER 1 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AB A new selection system based on galactose as selective agent and a

UDP-glucose:galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase gene as selective gene is presented. A broad range of plant species, including agronomically important crops such as maize and rice, is sensitive to low dosages of galactose. The toxicity of galactose is believed to be due to accumulation of galactose-1-phosphate, generated by endogenous galactokinase after uptake. Here, it is demonstrated that this toxicity can be sufficiently alleviated by the *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated introduction of the *E. coli* UDP-glucose:galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase (*galT*) gene, driven by a 35S-promoter, to allow transgenic shoots of potato and oil seed rape to regenerate on galactose containing selection media, resulting in high transformation frequencies (up to 35% for potato). Analysis of genomic DNA and UDP-glucose:galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase activity in randomly selected potato transformants confirmed the presence and active expression of the *galT* gene. The agricultural performance of transgenic potatoes was evaluated by monitoring the phenotype and tuber yield for two generations and these characters were found to be indistinguishable from non-transgenic controls. Thus, the **galactose selection** system provides a new alternative being distinct from conventional antibiotic and herbicide selection systems as well as so-called positive selection systems where the selective agent has a beneficial effect.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 AB The C-5 sterol desaturase gene (*ERG3*), essential for yeast ergosterol biosynthesis, was cloned and sequenced from *Candida albicans* by homology with the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* *ERG3*. The *ERG3* ORF contained 1158 bp and encoded 386 deduced amino acids. The clone was used to transform a gall mutant derived from the Darlington strain of *C. albicans*, using **galactose selection**. The Darlington strain is known to lack DELTA5,6 sterols, i.e. to have an *erg3* phenotype (Howell, S.A., et al., 1990. *J. Appl. Bacteriol.* 69, 692-696). The transformant (CDTR1) contained six tandem integrated *ERG3GAL1* repeats, had double the abundance of *ERG3* transcript found in the host strain, and synthesized ergosterol, a DELTA5,6 sterol. The Darlington strain was noted to have an abundance of *ERG3* transcript. Both *ERG3* alleles in Darlington were cloned and sequenced in order to look for changes that might explain the *erg3* phenotype. One allele, called Dar-2, contained a stop codon in place of tryptophan-292. The other *ERG3* allele, called Dar-1, had changes in three amino acids, two of which were conserved in three fungal and one plant species. *EcoRI* genomic fragments containing *ERG3* from the Dar-1 allele and from B311, the wild type strain, were inserted into the plasmid pRS316 and used to transform a *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* *erg3*, *ura3* mutant using uracil selection. The 4.1 kb *ERG3* fragments from the B311 and Dar-1 both contained 1.4 kb 5' and 1.5 kb 3' flanking sequences around the coding region. Transformants with *ERG3* from B311 but not from Dar-1 showed restored ergosterol synthesis. One or more of these three deduced amino acids in the Dar-1 allele of *ERG3* appeared critical for function.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 AB Chinese hamster cells in culture were treated with various concentrations of thymidine, 5-bromodeoxyuridine, trifluorothymidine, and 2-deoxy-D-**galactose**. **Selection** was made for deficiencies in the activities of galactokinase and thymidine kinase. Selection in the presence of thymidine, 5-bromodeoxyuridine, and trifluorothymidine was expected to produce clones deficient in thymidine kinase only, whereas those deficient in galactokinase were expected to be selected in the presence of 2-deoxy-D-galactose. However, it was found that clones growing in the presence of these inhibitors were frequently deficient in both enzymes. Or if a clone was deficient in only one, the deficiency frequently was not expected according to the selection procedure. This indicates some sort of coordinate relationship between the two gene loci, *GALK* and *TK1*, which specify galactokinase and thymidine kinase, respectively. *GALK* and *TK1* are linked in all primates and rodents in which linkage determinations have been made. It is therefore probable that this

linkage has been conserved for a long period of time. It is suggested that the apparent relationship between the two genes shown by the data presented here, as well as by others, supports the conclusion that linkage has been conserved by natural selection and is therefore not fortuitous.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
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L8 ANSWER 5 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AB Protein-protein interactions between two proteins have generally been studied using biochemical techniques such as crosslinking, co-immunoprecipitation and co-fractionation by chromatography. We have generated a novel genetic system to study these interactions by taking advantage of the properties of the GAL4 protein of the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. This protein is a transcriptional activator required for the expression of genes encoding enzymes of galactose utilization. It consists of two separable and functionally essential domains: an N-terminal domain which binds to specific DNA sequences (UAS(G)); and a C-terminal domain containing acidic regions, which is necessary to activate transcription. We have generated a system of two hybrid proteins containing parts of GAL4: the GAL4 DNA-binding domain fused to a protein 'X' and a GAL4 activating region fused to a protein 'Y'. If X and Y can form a protein-protein complex and reconstitute proximity of the GAL4 domains, transcription of a gene regulated by UAS(G) occurs. We have tested this system using two yeast proteins that are known to interact-SNF1 and SNF4. High transcriptional activity is obtained only when both hybrids are present in a cell. This system may be applicable as a general method to identify proteins that interact with a known protein by the use of a simple **galactose selection**.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN
AB Chinese hamster cells in culture were treated with various concentrations of thymidine, 5-bromodeoxyuridine, trifluorothymidine, and 2-deoxy-D-**galactose**. **Selection** was made for deficiencies in the activities of galactokinase and thymidine kinase. Selection in the presence of thymidine, 5-bromodeoxyuridine, and trifluorothymidine was expected to produce clones deficient in thymidine kinase only, whereas those deficient in galactokinase were expected to be selected in the presence of 2-deoxy D-galactose. However, it was found that clones growing in the presence of these inhibitors were frequently deficient in both

enzymes. Or if a clone was deficient in only one, the deficiency frequently was not expected according to the selection procedure. This indicates some sort of coordinate relationship between the two gene loci, GALK and TK1, which specify galactokinase and thymidine kinase, respectively. GALK and TK1 are linked in all primates and rodents in which linkage determinations have been made. It is therefore probable that this linkage has been conserved for a long period of time. It is suggested that the apparent relationship between the two genes shown by the data presented here, as well as by others, supports the conclusion that linkage has been conserved by natural selection and is therefore not fortuitous.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB A new selection system based on galactose as selective agent and a UDP-glucose:galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase gene as selective gene is presented. A broad range of plant species, including agronomically important crops such as maize and rice, is sensitive to low dosages of galactose. The toxicity of galactose is believed to be due to accumulation of galactose-1-phosphate, generated by endogenous galactokinase after uptake. Here, it is demonstrated that this toxicity can be sufficiently alleviated by the *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated introduction of the *E. coli* UDP-glucose:galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase (*galT*) gene, driven by a 35S-promoter, to allow transgenic shoots of potato and oil seed rape to regenerate on galactose contg. selection media, resulting in high transformation frequencies (up to 35% for potato). Anal. of genomic DNA and UDP-glucose:galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase activity in randomly selected potato transformants confirmed the presence and active expression of the *galT* gene. The agricultural performance of transgenic potatoes was evaluated by monitoring the phenotype and tuber yield for two generations and these characters were found to be indistinguishable from non-transgenic controls. Thus, the **galactose selection** system provides a new alternative being distinct from conventional antibiotic and herbicide selection systems as well as so-called pos. selection systems where the selective agent has a beneficial effect.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB Non-naturally occurring binders to cell surface carbohydrates and sugars are identified by a screening process that employs immobilized enantiomers of such cell surface carbohydrates and sugars. Preferred non-naturally occurring binders include D-peptides and L-nucleic acids and are resistant to enzymic degra. and clearance. Single-chain Fab sequences that bind to sialic acid and KDO in nano-molar affinity were identified by this process. Exemplary screening procedures employed D-KDO, L-sialic acid and an L-sialo-disaccharide have been attached to a solid support for selection of high-affinity binders.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB The C-5 sterol desaturase gene (*ERG3*), essential for yeast ergosterol biosynthesis, was cloned and sequenced from *Candida albicans* by homol. with the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* *ERG3*. The *ERG3* ORF contained 1158 bp and encoded 386 deduced amino acids. The clone was used to transform a *gal1* mutant derived from the Darlington strain of *C. albicans*, using **galactose selection**. The Darlington strain is known to lack .DELTA.5,6 sterols, i.e. to have an *erg3* phenotype (Howell, S.A., et al., 1990. J. Appl. Bacteriol. 69, 692-696). The transformant (CDTR1) contained six tandem integrated *ERG3GAL1* repeats, had double the abundance of *ERG3* transcript found in the host strain, and synthesized ergosterol, a .DELTA.5,6 sterol. The Darlington strain was noted to have an abundance of *ERG3* transcript. Both *ERG3* alleles in Darlington were cloned and sequenced in order to look for changes that might explain the *erg3* phenotype. One allele, called Dar-2, contained a stop codon in place of tryptophan-292. The other *ERG3* allele, called Dar-1, had changes in three amino acids, two of which were conserved in three fungal and one plant species. *EcoRI* genomic fragments contg. *ERG3* from the Dar-1 allele and

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L8 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB Protein-protein interactions between two proteins have generally been studied using biochem. techniques such as crosslinking, coimmunopptn., and cofractionation by chromatog. A novel genetic system was generated to study these interactions by taking advantage of the properties of the GAL4 protein of the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. This protein is a transcriptional activator required for the expression of genes encoding enzymes of galactose utilization. It consists of two separable and functionally essential domains: an N-terminal domain which binds to specific DNA sequences (UASG); and a C-terminal domain contg. acidic regions, which is necessary to activate transcription. A system was generated of two hybrid proteins contg. parts of GAL4: the GAL4 DNA-binding domain fused to a protein X and a GAL4 activating region fused to a protein Y. If X and Y can form a protein-protein complex and reconstitute proximity of the GAL4 domains, transcription of a gene regulated by UASG occurs. This system was tested using two yeast proteins that are known to interact-SNF1 and SNF4. High transcriptional activity is obtained only when both hybrids are present in a cell. This system may be applicable as a general method to identify proteins that interact with a known protein by the use of a simple **galactose selection**.

=> s galactose-1-phosphate(w)uridylyltransferase and toxicity

L9 39 GALACTOSE 1-PHOSPHATE(W) URIDYLTRANSFERASE AND TOXICITY

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